

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$10.00...

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. For the week ending January 10, 1891. Sunday, Jan. 5, 28,750; Monday, Jan. 6, 27,072; Tuesday, Jan. 7, 28,593; Wednesday, Jan. 8, 28,593; Thursday, Jan. 9, 28,593; Friday, Jan. 10, 28,593; Saturday, Jan. 11, 28,593.

George H. Tschuck, Secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, says that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1891, is 28,593 copies...

ALL is quiet on Salt creek. The state militia finds itself out of Cole in the dead of winter.

GENERAL THAYER'S biennial message has been lost in the shuffle. WE trust there will be no disturbance in the capital of Nebraska today.

THE valiant service of the Capitol guards in quelling the legislative mob eminently fits them for active duty on the frontier. IT was peculiarly fitting that the late plenipotentiary at Colon should place a large period to the public services of an obstreperous adjutant.

THE harvest trust proved too much for its organizers. The collapse of the combine is not due to respect for public sentiment, but to a wholesome fear of laws and courts.

WHENEVER there is a plim in sight the late watch dog of the city treasury is always on hand. It is now reported that he is laying for Kierstead's seat in the box of public works.

EX-LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MEIKLEJOHN retires to private life with the satisfaction of having performed his duty fearlessly and bravely, and having earned the commendation of all law-abiding citizens.

THE recent gushing epistle praising the czar for his devotion "to religious liberty," emanated from American residents of St. Petersburg. When it comes to toadying royalty, the American abroad has no equal.

THE reason the prohib. attorneys have been making such a desperate fight against Boyd is because they suspect that he might object to signing an appropriation to pay their fees out of the state treasury.

THE BEE has reached the high water mark on its Sunday edition, which this morning exceeds 35,000 copies. The Indian war and the outbreak at the state capital have created an extraordinary demand for the only real newspaper in Omaha.

THE independentists still decline to notify Governor Boyd that the legislature is organized. Within a very few days they will come down from their high horse. It takes money to pay Boyd's bills and it will take Governor Boyd's signature to draw upon the state treasurer.

THERE has been a great deal of unfavorable comment as regards the course of Hon. J. L. Webster in acting as attorney for General Thayer in the contest over the governorship. A personal explanation made by Mr. Webster fully exonerates him. We are thoroughly satisfied that he is not playing into the hands of the prohibition manipulators.

EUROPE is snow-bound, and even northern Africa has felt the frosty breath of the blizzard. England is having the hardest winter since 1813. The eastern portion of the United States is also reveling in the pleasures of old-fashioned weather. In the west the weather has thus far been unusually mild, except in the immediate vicinity of the state house.

THIS week the legislature should make more progress and less history. The appropriation for the destitute settlers ought to be passed without delay. Their need is very pressing and this is the dead of winter. Delay in this matter is almost criminal. No session ever had a larger amount of important business to transact. None could afford to waste time and money by delay.

THE first state legislature of Wyoming as a state has concluded its labors. Its work cannot be measured by the number of bills passed, but rather by the well-digested character of the few framed. Drastic laws were tabooed, and those enacted were wisely aimed to secure greater development of the vast resources of the state, to encourage settlement and prevent burdensome taxation. The work of the legislature can hardly fail to secure these ends, and redound to the honor of the republican majority.

A FEW OLD FACTS.

In active business life there are three unfulfilling guides to permanent success: Honest goods, reasonable prices and judicious advertising. Deceptive announcements invariably react on merchants making them, and business so conducted invariably degenerates and lapses into bankruptcy.

The guides of progressive business life apply with equal force to communities. The record of Omaha's growth in the past is tribute not alone to energy of her people, but is a striking illustration of her steadfast refusal to adopt the boom methods of mushroom cities. Rigidly excluding bombastic reports and inflated statistics, the city has advanced in population, commercial and industrial strength and material wealth at a pace that is the envy of the west and the admiration of the country.

Despite the assaults made last year calculated to overturn the internal policies of Nebraska, the metropolis of the state overcame doubt and depression and made a record of superb growth. Although nearly \$7,000,000 were expended in building improvements, it did not exhaust the people's ready cash, for the deposits in the banks increased by \$3,000,000, making a snug roll of \$21,480,672 laid aside for emergencies, while the transactions of the clearing house banks increased 21 per cent over the previous year. In the jobbing business 200 firms disposed of \$50,000,000 worth of goods on an invested capital of \$14,166,000, while 168 factories, exclusive of the packeries, turned out \$25,000,000 worth of products, gave employment to 12,000 men, an increase of 1,000 in a year, and paid out nearly \$1,000,000 a month in wages. The great beef and pork packeries purchased 75 per cent of the receipts of the stock yards, slaughtering 1,787,981 animals and added \$29,000,000 in product to the world's supply. An increase of 34 per cent is a pretty strong gain for an industry seven years old.

These are but a few of the cold facts which illuminate the marvelous increase of 358 per cent in the city's population in ten years. Their suggestive force is further shown in the fact that the city has readily floated four and one-half per cent short term bonds at a premium of three per cent. And this, too, when monetary centers were shaken by the speculative fevers last fall.

The simple record of Omaha's growth needs no trimmings. The facts speak for themselves. They furnish a reliable index of the city's future, its advantages as a jobbing and industrial center and the splendid opportunities it affords for profitable investment.

IRRIGATION IN NEBRASKA. THE BEE publishes today the second of a series of articles that are intended to present a complete exposition of the need of irrigation in this state, of its prospective benefits, and of the means by which it can be realized.

There is probably no part of development now open to the people of Nebraska that promises so much for the future as that of making our arid and semi-arid regions as prosperous as the irrigated districts of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and California. The subject is little understood, and yet it is the only substantial hope of 60,000 of our people, inhabiting over 18,000 square miles of our domain. And even these figures do not mark the limits of its possibilities of good, for there are other large regions in which irrigation can materially assist agriculture. There can be no question that when the matter has been fully presented to the state, capital and energy will go to the assistance of the brave men who are now struggling against great odds to develop the resources of our frontier. To accomplish this is in part the object of the present articles.

It is important to convert a popular misapprehension at the outset. This is the idea, that to say a state needs irrigation is to advertise the impression that it is practically worthless. Nothing could be more erroneous. The most profitable farming in the world is done by means of irrigation, and the greatest and most even prosperity that exists in the west today is in districts so hopelessly arid that their inhabitants lost no time in praying for rain. The day will come in Nebraska, as it has already come in states and territories to the west of us, when the man who does his farming under the ditch will be regarded as the most enviable of all tillers of the soil.

No western state can afford to pause for a moment in its onward march. Irrigation is the goal to which Nebraska should press forward now.

A NATIONAL ART GALLERY. THE people of the United States are becoming used to the contemplation of great projects. The world's fair promises to bring into existence some marvelous work of man's ingenuity and skill. Intercontinental railroads are talked of as possibilities of the not remote future, a proposition for a national university that shall equal the greatest seats of learning in the old world has found its way into congress, and lately a Boston man has revived the project of a national art gallery on a magnificent scale in Washington. All this gives evidence of the advancing and expanding ideas of the American people. There is a steadily growing desire for progress along all lines. All thought is no longer directed to the achievement of more material results, but more largely to the accomplishment of those things which will contribute to the intellectual and moral elevation of the people. It is the development of a spirit rich in promise of splendid results and on every account worthy of the heartiest encouragement.

The project of a national art gallery, with which Mr. Franklin W. Smith, a wealthy citizen of Boston, has publicly identified himself, is conceived on the broadest scale. We learn of this gentleman that he is not only a man of means, but that his ideas are as plenty as his money, and that he has tastes in art which he has cultivated highly and without stint. His plan, we are told, is the result of forty years of study and observation in the capitals of Europe, and he is in a position to avo-

te the remaining years of his life to this subject. What he proposes is a magnificent structure, or group of buildings, to be erected on an eminence in a portion of Washington city, presenting a variety of architecture, the central building to be a reproduction of the Parthenon. Around these buildings will extend parks which are to enclose courts, and the plan contemplates ranges of galleries descending from the central edifice and appropriated to various historic periods of art and architecture. It is estimated that by constructing these buildings of "ornamental cast-iron" their cost will not exceed \$5,000,000, a sum which there ought not to be very great difficulty in securing on the subscription plan which Mr. Smith proposed. About 250 acres would be occupied, thus transcending everything of the kind that has hitherto been conceived.

It is an exceedingly ambitious project, but it cannot be said that it is impracticable, and if Mr. Smith is the earnest, enthusiastic and determined man he is represented to be, the success of the project is more than possible. Its author believes it can be consummated within five years and he does not permit any delay in bringing it to the public attention in a practical way. Unquestionably it would be a great acquisition and its possibilities for good in an educational way cannot be overestimated. It has already received encouraging recognition.

THE FUTURE OF NEW ENGLAND. THE people of New England are in a very thoughtful mood these days. When they look to the west they see what has gone out of the population of the old home, and they are pausing to consider with anxious interest what has come in to take its place. The current number of the New England Magazine contains a symposium, to which four prominent men contribute, on the subject of "The Future of New England."

Ex-Governor John D. Long writes hopefully of the prospect. He clearly sees the changes that the last forty years have wrought. He admits that the hillside farm has been deserted, and that the old families of New England have largely gone forth to become the seed of New England in the west. He also notes the startling growth of the larger cities and corresponding loss of the country and villages. "But this is not final," he says. "It is simply transition. It has been the result, not of depression, but of the prosperity of our country for the last thirty years." He predicts that there will be a reaction, and that the tide will flow back again to re-populate the country districts and revive the interesting town life of the old days.

George B. Loomis, a resident of old Salem and now our minister to Portugal, reviews the changes of the last half century, and then compares the New England of the future to certain ancient and populous localities in France; "a section lying between Paris and Bordeaux, marked by continuous cultivation, gardens and vineyards, thriving towns, great royal estates, all radiant with historic interest, where man has toiled for centuries."

Rev. George A. Jackson puts the gist of his ideas into the first few sentences of his essay, as follows: "Will the country towns of New England again become productive? Is often asked. Productive of what? Large crops to compete with the deep-soiled west? No. Of New England's old-time and most precious crop-men? Yes." Mr. Jackson suggests a systematic effort on the part of New England's leading people to revive interest in country life and endeavor to turn back the appalling rush to the great cities. He believes the success of a man who leaves the farm to seek his fortune in the city makes a costly mistake.

A discussion of the future of New England has a lively interest for the thousands of men and women scattered throughout the west, who look back to the dear little states for their ancestral roof-tree. A western man was recently heard to remark: "I thank God that I was born in New England, and I thank God that I had sense enough to leave it!" There is a measure of truth in the rough remark. New England is a good place to come from, with its proud history and its air of eminent respectability, but the opportunities now open there to energetic and ambitious men do not compare, as a whole, to those offered in a new country with superior natural resources. He is a fortunate man who can be proud both of his birthplace and of the home he has made for himself in another land.

New England will never lose its rich historical interest, but before many years it will find itself in lively competition with the west for its peculiar distinction in the matter of education and manufacturing.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT. IT is questionable whether any bill providing for international copyright will be passed by the present congress. More than a month ago the house passed what is known as the Simonds bill, but it has not been very favorably received in the senate. This measure is similar in effect to those of other countries upon the same subject, except it provides that no book can be copyrighted here by virtue of its being published in any foreign country, and that no book shall be printed from type set or plates made from type set in the United States. It permits foreigners to take out copyright here upon these conditions, namely: When such foreigner is a citizen of a foreign state or nation which permits to citizens of the United States the benefits of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens, or when such foreigner is a state or nation which provides for the benefit of its citizens to citizens of the United States copyright privileges substantially similar to those provided for by the act, or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the grant of copyright, by the terms of which the United States may at its pleasure become a party to such agreement. It was largely the influence of American printers that secured the passage of this bill in the house, who held that they no less than American authors deserve protection.

Since this bill passed it appears to have been more carefully studied by cer-

tain American authors, with the result that a portion of them reached the opinion that it is in the interest of the publishers at the expense of the authors. The outcome of this view was the introduction of a bill in the senate to provide for the compensation of foreign authors for the use of copyright in the United States. In effect it provides that publishers or manufacturers of foreign books, maps, etc., shall give certain bond for the faithful performance of the requirements placed upon them by the bill, and also deposit with certain specified officials ten per cent of the retail price of such publications, the money so deposited to be paid as royalty to the authors thereof. There is a wide difference in the plans, and determined insistence upon either by its advocates may be fatal to legislation on this subject by the present congress, which cannot afford to give much time to the discussion of international copyright.

There are several points of view from which to consider this question, and it is to be remarked that while there is an abundant solicitude respecting the interests of authors and of publishers, there is far less concern shown regarding the probable effect of the proposed legislation upon the interests of American readers. It is entirely proper to desire that justice shall be done to foreign authors, particularly if at the same time American authors received encouragement and stimulus to higher effort. But if as the price of this authors or publishers, or the two interests in combination, are to be enabled to exact such tribute as they please from the reading public of the United States, the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number should determine our policy. There is reasonable ground for believing that any plan of international copyright would have the effect to enhance the price of books. This might mean an enormous increase in the aggregate annual outlay for private and public libraries, or the unfortunate alternative of buying fewer books. If a way can be found to do justice at the same time to foreign authors and to the buyers of books that way should be adopted, but it will hardly be denied that such a way has not yet been suggested.

PROFIT SHARING. AT about this time every year facts are published showing the merits and advantages of profit sharing. The latest piece of intelligence of this kind comes from a town in Missouri, where a manufacturing company has been carrying on this policy for five years. The business is managed by a board of directors. Regular wages and salaries are paid to all, and wages are rated as capital and allowed 6 per cent. The net profits of the year are ascertained and a tenth set aside as a surplus fund. Another tenth goes to the provident fund, which is for all, and the remainder is divided pro-rata among the officers and operators, or according to their several investments. This division is then converted into stock, which receives its dividend exactly as the capital of the original proprietors. The report of the company shows that in five years 43 per cent has been paid in dividends on wages. Such operatives as choose to take their dividends in stock have received an average of 38 per cent in dividends and interest, with compound dividends on the first three years. The working day has been shortened one hour, with full pay, and the president of the company has never had any difficulty with employees. The best wages are paid and the best men employed that can be had, who can belong to unions or not, as they please. The plan has thus far been a complete success, and there is no reason to suppose that it will not continue to be.

Profit sharing has not made marked progress in this country, but a number of instances of the success of the experiment could be cited. It has not been successful in every case of trial, but failures have been due to faults in the plan adopted rather than to any inherent defect in the principle. The history of profit sharing in France, where it originated and has had the largest development, is one of uniform success. So far as we are aware, the same is true of experiments with the plan in England. In the opinion of those who have given it the most careful study, it offers the most feasible and certain solution of the labor problem. Its advantages are obvious. It stimulates men to the employment of their best efforts and to the practice of economy both as to time and materials. It elevates the standard of workmanship by making every worker feel that he has a direct interest in building up the character of the establishment and thereby increasing its business. It creates in employees a sense of responsibility and strengthens their allegiance to employers. It has uniformly been found a potent influence in preventing discontent, combinations to strike being almost impossible where this plan is in operation and fairly carried out. It enables employers to secure the best men and to retain them, which means a high standard of work always maintained. There is a trustworthy force constantly at command, with no controversies to disturb the business, and with every individual doing his best for the general good. Given wise and careful management the profit-sharing establishment ought to yield the best results on the capital invested, and the record of those abroad shows that as a rule they do.

It is highly probable that within the next ten years great progress will be made with this plan in the United States. It is gaining adherents, and every new evidence of its merits strengthens its claim to the consideration of manufacturers and others who employ largely and whose business is of a character that will admit of its application. Its unquestionable advantages would seem to certainly insure its extensive adoption in this country.

THE mayor of New Haven is a successful man of business, and as such he has practical ideas regarding municipal affairs. He holds the opinion that works of a public nature, carried on mainly within the bounds of a municipality, and for the purposes of supplying the inhabitants with certain daily requirements of civilized life, and requiring special rights

of eminent domain to distribute their products, should be owned and operated by the city and in the sole interest of the taxpayers. His idea is that the city should own its water works, gas works, street railways and electric lighting plant, and in this he agrees with many others who have given careful study to the subject of municipal government. The idea is not new, such a policy having long prevailed in the best governed European cities, but it is only beginning to take strong hold upon the public mind in this country. In Philadelphia, Cleveland and other cities the discussion of such a policy is active, and its extensive adoption before many years, as the only way to relieve the people from the exactions of monopolies owning works of a public nature, is by no means improbable. It is not doubted that in most cities of the country such works, if owned by the municipalities and honestly managed, could be made to give equally good or better service to the people at less cost than at present.

The only trouble with American cities, and especially western cities, is that they are not in condition financially to own all the public works and their credit is exhausted in raising money for pavements, sewers, viaducts, bridges and the class of public works that must be provided for out of municipal funds.

The legislative outlook is one of the great disturbing elements in the business of the country at the present time. This applies in a larger degree to possible congressional legislation. In a lesser degree it applies to Nebraska. The turbulence at Lincoln at the opening of the session has done the state serious injury. It has created a very bad impression abroad and awakened grave fears of radical legislation. Bad advisers and mercenary schemers have led the independents into a false position. The sturdy, honest membership should lose no time in repudiating the radicals and returning to the paths of law and common sense. The prosperity of the whole people is of greater importance than the political advantage of individuals. A reckless and lawless policy will cripple the state at a time when it needs a restoration of confidence. Nobody will suffer more over an unsettled condition of affairs than the producers. The prosperity of the producers and the welfare of the state depend from the legislature prompt evidence of its loyalty to the interests of all the classes and a determination to enact laws that will secure the "greatest good to the greatest number" without damaging any interest.

DANIEL B. FAYERWEATHER, a New York millionaire, plodded quietly through life and laid up a large fortune, without attracting the bauble of fame. Yet half a dozen lines in his will promise to make his name famous in the annals of the courts. Fayerweather left an estate valued at \$7,000,000, of which \$2,100,000 was bequeathed to various charitable institutions, \$1,000,000 each to three executors, while his widow receives \$10,000 cash, a house and lot and an annuity of \$15,000. The latter sum would supply the wants of ordinary widows, but Mrs. Fayerweather proposes to discontinue all allowances for the executors. That portion of the will is to be contested, and if the developments already published are an index to the hidden truth, the details of a startling conspiracy will soon be revealed in the New York court. The notoriously when the leather prince shunned in life will envelop his name and render infamous if it does not land in the penitentiary the executors who drafted and witnessed the will.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER. Even though the cash did not reach the city treasury, it is something to be thankful for that no plumbing fee escaped.

THE Bee building has become life insurance headquarters. Five life companies have already taken offices in the building, viz: The Northwestern Mutual of Milwaukee; the Massachusetts Mutual; the Connecticut Mutual; the Equitable; the Penn Mutual; and the Manhattan life company will move into the building to-morrow.

Our enterprising contemporary chartered a special train to carry Governor Boyd's admirers and political friends to Lincoln. Every man was allowed to pay his fare. And the train carried two bundles of extras and the business manager at the expense of the general. Like all the public-spirited undertakings that have been set on foot by our contemporary, it was a genuine Kentucky treat, where every fellow pays for his drinks.

There died not long ago in New York city, at the ripe old age of seventy, an odd character who had endeared himself to thousands connected with the telegraph service of this continent and who will be most sincerely mourned by all who came in contact with him. "Old Tom" Egan, as he was familiarly called, knew more telegraph operators than any other man living, knew every one of the nearly a thousand employees of the great operating room in New York city, and a great deal about most of them. He had been in the service of the Western Union company for over forty years in various capacities, the latter half as bookkeeper of the central operating room in New York city. Rain or shine "Old Tom" was at his post of duty with a pleasant word for all as they passed to and from their work. He was possessed of a faculty of recognizing "duns" which amounted almost to a sixth sense, and many are the thanks he received for sending away pressing creditors on one excuse or another. It was one of "Old Tom's" duties to conduct visitors through the building and explain different parts of it, and that he did for many prominent persons, including Don Pedro, President Diaz and the Pan-American visitors. If a visitor had knowledge enough about electricity to ask troublesome questions, Tom's Irish wit was always equal to the emergency, and the boys tell many rich anecdotes of his repartees overheard by them. One of "Old Tom's" oddities was that when inquiry was made for an operator, he always insisted on knowing what their "sign" was, or, in other words, the letters they used in transmitting and receiving telegrams.

Another religious innovation is in prospect. It is proposed by the Presbyterian church to revive the office of deacons. The proposition is now under discussion in the various presbyteries, and their decision will be reported to the next general assembly, which meets in Detroit in May. In some ages of the Christian church such an office has existed, and some scholars maintain that "Phoebe, a servant of the church at Cenchreae," mentioned in Romans was an official deaconess. Others who do not lay much stress upon the passage as authoritative think that

there is a present need for such an office and so favor its introduction. Such propose the establishment of "deaconess houses," which shall be homes and training schools for an order of deaconesses, who shall devote their lives as officers under the direction of the church to parochial and general Christian work. Others insist that there is no positive evidence that such an office existed in the apostolic church. They also think that Christian women are likely to accomplish quite as much by leaving them to the methods of their own choice untrammelled by ecclesiastical induction into office. It is held too, that if training schools for nurses and Christian workers generally are needed, they can quite as well be provided without the establishment of an "Order of Deaconesses" in the church. Presbyteries are already at liberty to establish and endow such schools so that congregations may be able to employ and sustain any woman as parochial missionaries who may have approved themselves worthy, discreet and efficient. The presbytery of New York will consider the matter January 12 and the discussion will doubtless prove quite interesting. The matter will also come up at the next meeting of the Omaha presbytery and a lively discussion is anticipated.

NEBRASKA NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Omaha Journal has changed hands and has become an alliance organ.

Needham Brothers are conducting the Blooded Monitor, a new journalistic enterprise.

The Nebraska City News announces that it regrets to learn it has been boycotted by the alliance, but it predicts that it will survive the attack.

A North Bend crank tried to influence the postmaster to exclude the Star from the mail because it contained an account of a high five party. He didn't succeed.

Lincoln just now is the Mecca of Nebraska newspaper men and many bright journalists are on hand to report the legislative proceedings and watch the course of events.

H. A. McCormick has retired from the management of the Dakota City Argus, after remaining in charge twenty months, and E. H. Wilbur has again assumed control of the paper.

A gentleman named Smith, formerly with the Seward Democrat, has founded an alliance paper, the first number of which made its appearance January 5. It is called the Independent.

C. J. Martin, foreman of the Fairbury Enterprise, is with the militia at the front helping to fight the settlers from the hostiles. Inarning himself he simply had to change his style of "shooting stick."

There is a rumor that another daily paper is to be started at Hastings. From the number of journalistic enterprises that have gone down from the competition of the Nebraska, one would judge that the management of the proposed new paper must be unusually daring.

The Geneva Republican excused itself for appearing as a half sheet last week because its masthead in the mechanical department had shrouded his market and departed for the front to fight Indians. The Republican was full of news just the same, even if it was somewhat cramped for space.

County editors sometimes have some very amusing incidents to record. Here is one which the Callaway Courier presents to its readers: "Uncle Dave Sprouse is an expert veterinary surgeon. He performed an operation on a sick cow a few days ago for what he took to be a case of holzer horn. The next morning the cow was entirely cured. She also had a big red calf with her when Uncle Dave went out to try her with a new prescription he had studied up during the night. He says he'll be dogged if he ever saw the boat."

C. H. Israel, who has just arrived at Oak and started the Citizen, gives the following account of a visit to a fellow journalist: "The Superior Daily Journal we enter upon our exchange list and give it a hearty welcome, it is a six-column daily and is well patronized. We are well acquainted with its editors, J. D. Stue & Son, for on our way from Hankelman to Oak we stopped off at Superior and called on the Journal with a list clear, and the first he took to write the record had to be a case of holzer horn. 'No Smoking Allowed.' We will never forget him, for we was dying for a smoke, for we had just had breakfast."

IDEAS ON THE INDIAN WAR. According to the York Times "White-liver" peace has forsaken the Wounded Knee organ, unless the farmers in the legislature, a realization of the responsibility that rests upon them and to improve their time, as their continuance in power will depend upon the wisdom of their actions this winter. The Independent believes the best thing the legislature can do "is to revise many of the old laws, repeal as many more and pass but a few new ones. The people are already governed too much. There are too many dead letter laws on the statute books, and the granger legislature could make an honorable record for itself by spicing its deliberations with common sense, a heretofore unknown quantity in the state law-making body, and by placing its seal of disapproval and condemnation upon every species of questionable legislation that may come up."

The Venango Independent urges the newspaper men of western Nebraska to organize an editorial association, and in reply the Grant Enterprise editorializes as follows: "Two years ago when this country, craning into a mushroom vision, beheld itself with flaming eyes, when every town along the line was 'the best place to locate anywhere in the west'; when each chopping station expected and declared it would be a city in an incredibly short time; when the whole country was hoisted, conceited and skittish, like a wrecked horse fed on powder—in those balmy days of feverish lunacy, the papers of the west, and the editors, were all too glad to associate themselves together and become a power in the land. But they didn't do it. Will they do it now? We need to meet and organize now, not so much to lay plans for the editorial conquest of the beautiful west, but to weep over those of our number who, rootless and homeless, have fallen over the precipice of sterility, and wish that those of our number who now with inevitable certainty are traveling the same fatal road. Let us hear from you again."

THE Lincoln Journal has a good word for the militia boys and the service they are doing the state. "Under the protection of the Nebraska National guards," says the Journal, "the homesteaders of the northern counties are returning to their cabins and resuming the functions of the farmer. The boys got up there in the nick of time. Had the panic continued a few more days the destination among the fugitives would have been heartrending."

The Sioux City Journal has a criticism on our gallant General Colby for which nothing but a red, hot, iron shoe, "Gentleman Colby," says the Journal, "altered his enthusiasm to run away with his judgment when he offered the services of his troops to the government free of charge. Most of the men are working on small salaries and can not well afford to work for nothing. When ordered out for service they draw \$1 a day for two weeks and after that \$19 a month. This is not a princely salary for taking the chances of being scalped and frozen." The editor of the Journal had better tell himself, for should Colby resent the insult, and mounted upon Linden Tree, charge upon the defenseless newspaper man, the editor's scalp would undoubtedly dangle from the bill of the Redoubt brave.

The Indian war causes the pollution Times to become retrospective. After announcing that Papillon people are resting safe under the shadow of the famous Omaha gulating gun, the Times says: "But things were different in 1876. Then Papillon organized a full company of cavalry on two days' notice, upon receipt of news of the Indian massacre at West Point. Epoch's son, now of Red Willow county, was elected captain. A. J. Spearman, first lieutenant, and Judge Sam Walsh, second lieutenant. Mr. Spearman still holds his commission, issued by governor Garber, attested by George Tschuck, secretary of state. Jack is an old man now, but his military enthusiasm is not cooled, and he says he will guarantee to organize another company with two hours in case his services are needed by the state."

OMAHA. LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital, \$500,000. Paid in Capital, 250,000. Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper, receives and executes trust acts and all other acts and trusts of corporations, takes charge of property, collects taxes.

Omaha Loan & Trust Co SAVINGS BANK. S. E. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts. Paid in Capital, 250,000. Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital, 500,000. Liability of Stockholders, 250,000. 5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits. Officers: A. W. WYMAN, Cashier; W. W. WYMAN, Vice-President; W. W. WYMAN, Treasurer; Directors: A. W. WYMAN, J. B. MILLARD, J. J. BROWN, G. C. BURTON, E. W. NASH, THOMAS L. KINSELL, GEORGE D. LANE.

THE BATTLE AT LINCOLN.

"Nebraska's Meiklejohn does not propose to let Maine have a monopoly of backlist statements," says the Plattsmouth Journal.

Now that the legislature is in session the Hastings Nebraska warms Mr. Burrows to remember the fable of the toad and the ox.

The Fremont Fall is among the many papers urging the legislature to immediately pass a bill granting an appropriation for the relief of western sufferers.

"Lieutenant Governor Meiklejohn is a man with considerable backbone as the liberal minded people of the state are proud of him and his rulings," says the Nebraska City News.

A Lincoln paper suggests that Thayer did not establish his junta in Mexico for nothing. He gained some military points which he placed on exhibition at the state house during the battle at the capital.

Speaker Elder may be a little rusty and crude in parliamentary practice, says the Fremont Tribune, but there is a pretty general sentiment that an honest heart may be found beating under the lead lapel of his coat.

The Beatrice Express thinks the legislature should pass a law modifying the present town act that in counties the size of Gage, five or seven commissioners could be elected to do the business of the present unwieldy heavy mill handle.

"That there were many honest and conscientious members elected by the alliance is shown by the failure of the Burrows gang to run things to suit themselves at Lincoln," says the Plattsmouth Journal. If the Journal had substituted "the great majority" for "many" it would have hit the bulls-eye.

The Grand Island Independent thinks it "would be rather tough on the alliance if the present session did not accomplish less and entail greater expense upon the people than any previous session of the Nebraska legislature." From present indications, however, the Independent's fears, if they may be called, will probably prove groundless.

Lieutenant Governor Meiklejohn is being highly complimented by the state press on the firm stand he made during the stormy scenes of last week. He "wound up his term of office in a blaze of glory," says the State Journal. "His work during the alliance period of his session will be remembered as the most brilliant parliamentary management ever seen in the state of Nebraska."

The Lincoln Journal notes: "Nebraska laws were adopted for the government of Oklahoma before the territory was fully organized. Now Nebraska delightfully acknowledges the compliance by adopting Oklahoma methods for the government of her legislature, pending the time when the alliance of the republican party it should be stated that this is not the kind of reciprocity that is advocated."

This is the way the Hastings Nebraska views the recent remarkable proceedings in the legislature: "It was almost a death blow that the alliance struck itself when it allowed Dietator Burrows to commit the unpardonable error of attempting to overthrow all sense of right and justice in the alliance and to preserve itself intact, a wiser course and a different policy must hereafter guide it."

The Kearney Hub declares that the selection of officers by the legislature is extremely creditable. "The alliance members," it says, "have made a clean sweep in selecting the officers of the organization, and there are many republicans who are glad of it, for one reason at least, that it lets down and out a gang of cheap bores from the state who are trying to preserve their seats in the legislature. There was no other way to get rid of them."

The Fremont Herald, referring to THE BEE's note of warning that it would be absolute anarchy to attempt to count in a state ticket not elected, says: "The physical power to do a thing does not carry with it the right to do it, and doesn't make the doing of it right, by any man. Might doesn't make right, any more than the alliance is a party, organized as a protest against wrong-doing and dictation, than with any other class of people who might be influenced to do what they shouldn't do. Right is right, and will win."

The Yankton Press and Dakotan predicts that the Nebraska legislature will "pay its respects to the Union Pacific and Jay Gould in a manner that will convince the great road magnates that the state will not support the corporation or individual. Great prosperity and uninterrupted successes have made Mr. Gould forgetful of his obligations. He has failed to properly recognize the fact that he is altogether indebted for his prosperity to the people of the country who have created the field for his operations."

The Cass County Independent, an alliance organ, urges the farmers in the legislature, a realization of the responsibility that rests upon them and to improve their time, as their continuance in power will depend upon the wisdom of their actions this winter. The Independent believes the best thing the legislature can do "is to revise many of the old laws, repeal as many more and pass but a few new ones. The people are already governed too much. There are too many dead letter laws on the statute books, and the granger legislature could make an honorable record for itself by spicing its deliberations with common sense, a heretofore unknown quantity in the state law-making body, and by placing its seal of disapproval and condemnation upon every species of questionable legislation that may come up."

The Venango Independent urges the newspaper men of western Nebraska to organize an editorial association, and in reply the Grant Enterprise editorializes as follows: "Two years ago when this country, craning into a mushroom vision, beheld itself with flaming eyes, when every town along the line was 'the best place to locate anywhere in the west'; when each chopping station expected and declared it would be a city in an incredibly short time; when the whole country was hoisted, conceited and skittish, like a wrecked horse fed on powder—in those balmy days of feverish lunacy, the papers of the west, and the editors, were all too glad to associate themselves together and become a power in the land. But they didn't do it. Will they do it now? We need to meet and organize now, not so much to lay plans for the editorial conquest of the beautiful west, but to weep over those of our number who, rootless and homeless, have fallen over the precipice of sterility, and wish that those of our number who now with inevitable certainty are traveling the same fatal road. Let us hear from you again."